TUESDAY, JUNE 8, 1880.

Amusements To-Day. ne Theatre-Sea Cadet Opera Com Heverly's Theater-Triffes. Moster & Dial's Gar - m-Concer Medium Square Theatre—Sast Sirks. Metropol tan Cancert Mall—Stoodway, t New York Aquaetu n—Pinatora. Ribio's Garden—The Child Stoolar. Pack Theatre-Joshus Whitenmb. Union Square Theatre-Berracele Wallack's Theatre-Kit, the Arkaness Treveller

Advertisements for THE WEEKLY BUR. ismenting before siz o'clock,

No choice of a candidate was made yes terday in the twenty-eight ballots that were cast in the two sessions of the Chicago Convention; and to-day the attempt will be resumed to make a selection from the twelve men who were voted for (four of whom got only one vote and one of whom got but two votes). On the first ballot the votes for the three leading bandidates were: GRANT, 804; BLAINE, 284; SHERMAN, 93; and on the same ballot the votes for the three lesser candidates were: EDMUNDS, 34: WASHBURNE, 30: WINDOM, 10. These figures varied but slightly dur ing the numerous calls of the roll.

On two of the ballots GRANT went down to 802; and on several ballots he went up as high as 308 and 309. So that GRANT at the highest lacked seventy of the total number of votes needed for a nomination.

BLAINE never got more than one vote be rond the 284 votes given him on the first ballot; and he lost as many as nine and ten votes on several of the ballots.

SHERMAN, on one of the ballots, went as high as five votes above the 93 he got on the first ballot; and on several ballots he lost five votes-going down as low as 88. Thus GRANT'S variation was seven votes,

BLAINE'S ten, and SHERMAN'S ten. The other candidates varied very few votes, and WINDOM held his 10 from first to last, through all the ballots.

Thus the votes of all the candidates were held closely together during the whole day; and the balloting of yesterday gave no indication of the final result of the attempt to secure a candidate. Perhaps some understanding between two of the leading candidates may be reached before the opening of

If the highest vote for BLAINE and the highest for SHERMAN had been combined, they could have made a nomination; and if GRANT could have secured the votes of all the other candidates besides these two. he would have had more than were needed for the nomination. The vote of the State of New York on the

first ballot was 51 for GRANT, 17 for BLAINE, and 2 for Sherman; and it did not vary much throughout.

The struggle is a stiff and determined one, and there is no sign of the surrender of

any of the leading candidates. The boasting before the Convention that GRANT would be nominated on the first ballot-where is it to-day? They now blow about fighting for his nomination all summer; but we presume they will have to leave the big Chicago building to-day, for the National Greenback Convention meets in it to-morrow, to put up another candidate.

An English Radical on the Late Election.

One of the most powerful although one of the youngest leaders in the radical wing of the Liberal party of England, is Mr. WALTER CHAMBERLAIN. His name is specially identified with two political and social innovations of far-reaching import, and of peculiar interest for Americans; and on that account his views of the recent electoral contest will naturally attract attention.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN had become a power in the local politics of Birmingham before the general election of 1874; but after the disastrous overthrow of the Liberal party at that date, he rapidly acquired a national reputation. Pointing to the fact, entirely obvious on the face of the returns, that the Conservative success was, in a large measure, due to divisions among their opponents, and the palpable blunder of entering two Liberal candidates where only one could possibly be elected. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN SUGgested a prompt and decisive remedy for such a state of things. This was nothing else than the adoption of American political machinery, of our methods of party organization by conventions and permanent committees. This system, which many English writers and speakers, by a grotesque misuse of terms, denominate the American caucus plan, has been applied in Birmingham with most satisfactory results to the dominant party, which, in spite of provisions intended to protect minorities, not only controls all three of the borough's seats in Parliament, but now elects almost every member of the Municipal Council. Owing mainly to Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S strenuous advocacy on the platform and in the press, the example of Birmingham was followed in a good many of the larger English towns, where the Liberals had formerly suffered from intestine strife. We are not at present concerned with discussing the abstract merit of our American machinery, or with forecasting the effect of its general application on the character of English politics. As to its practical efficiency there is no longer any question. In every instance where the so-called caucus scheme was carried out, the opponents of Lord Beacons-FIELD were an organized, harmonious, and successful body.

BERLAIN as an organizer with the more resolute and progressive section of his party, he has made a marked impression on the friends of social reform by his proposed solution of the temperance question. He is not one of those who believe in the abstract right or the expediency of the sweeping prohibition of alcoholic liquors, and he knows that the discussion of such measures is entirely futile, since there is no prospect of their ever being sanctioned by British public opinion. He has no doubt, however, that the public weal demands certain restrictions on the sale of intoxicating liquors, and he sees that the principle is distinctly recognized in the existing license laws. He such an experience must be slow and simply proposes to extend that principle, painful. and to make the whole business of liquor selling a monopoly vested in local authorities, and exercised with a view to the reasonable wants of a community, and without profit to any individual. He urges, in other words, the adoption, with some modifications, of the Gothenburg system, which has unquestionably borne the test of prolonged experience in the Swedish city. We may add that even under a Tory Ministry the so-called CHAMBERLAIN scheme received the most respectful consideration from a in legislation is by no means improbable.

Besides the credit acquired by Mr. CHAM-

has written for the International Review there are some assertions which to most readers will seem untenable, while others are undoubtedly borne out by facts. We can hardly accept, for instance, the statement that at the late election the people of Great Britain propounced an emphatic condemnation on Lord BEACONSFIELD's foreign and colonial policy, seeing that the GLADSTONE Cabinet has not yet ventured in this respect to swerve by a hair's breadth from the lines of its predecessor. It is true, on the other hand, that the current opinion regarding the political strength of the beer interest in England must be deemed greatly overrated in view of its inconsiderable weight in the recent contest. It has been

for years an axiom with both political parties that the licensed victualler organisation was all-powerful in elections, and that into whichever soals the beer barrel was cast, that scale must throw the other up. It is certain that in the struggle just concluded, as in that of 1874, the whole organized influence of the licensed victuallers was arrayed on the Tory side. The result, however, of their vigorous and concerted measures to discredit and defeat the Liberal party proved, on this occasion, that the victuallers are not the power they have been thought to be, and that the beer interest at best is but an insignificant factor among other influences at work, when national feel.

ing is really aroused. Another deduction drawn by Mr. CHAM-BERLAIN is manifestly justified by the electoral returns. Both the sweeping character of the Liberal victory and the local distribution of the gains indicate that neither the metropolitan newspapers nor the average "society" Englishmen represent or even understand in any but the most limited sense the opinion of the bulk of their countrymen. What these newspapers and these Englishmen do express, is the opinion of "society" as represented at court, in clubs, drawing rooms, and elsewhere, where well-to-do people meet one another. But Mr. CHAMBERLAIN avers that to well-informed persons living away from the gossip of London cliques, it has been apparent for years that the influence of the London papers outside of the metropolitan or home district is practically null. He goes further, and insists that the election of 1880 shows not only that most of these journals no longer lead, but that they are unable even to divine and follow public opinion, being

of the majority of Englishmen. In the England of to-day, according to Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, it is not the anonymous writers of articles in the Times, the Telegraph, and the Pall Mall Gazette, however able such writers may be, but the party leaders, writing or speaking openly in their own names, who strike the key note for their respective followers. It is, we are assured, the provincial press which follows with the truest judgment and shrewdest intelligence the public opinion led and formed as above described. Whoever wishes to know the average opinion of the upper and middle classes in London, and, to a less extent, throughout the provinces, should, Mr. CHAMBERLAIN concedes, consult the London newspapers of the day. But if it is desired to gather what may be known or surmised of the main drift and real preponderance of English political sentiment, this, he thinks, can be done only by careful reference to the principal provincial journals.

really ignorant of the feelings and wishes

A Year of Reaction for Trade.

It seems probable that, contrary to expectation, the Presidential canvass of 1880 will be conducted during a period of business uncertainty and depression. The political excitement itself will contribute to the disturbance of the markets, otherwise unsettled, and tend to add perplexity to the situation of business men.

It is now generally admitted that both in Wall street and the merchandise markets this summer is destined to be a dull one. Men will have plenty of leisure for political discussion while they are waiting for the revival of prices.

Last autumn everything went up with a bound-all stocks and bonds, every manu- gan's Mills and the high-toned Republican the country. Men found that there was a price even for bonds and stocks they had deemed worthless except as old paper. Manufacturers worked their mills to their utmost, and stiffly held their goods at high prices. Visions of wealth came to all the foundry men, and the bulls controlled the grain, cotton, produce, and groceries

markets. The tea merchants, who had long found it difficult to keep their heads above water, began to make money rapidly. The paper manufacturers combined to run up paper from 50 to 75 per cent., and had hopes of a still greater advance in the future. Imports increased rapidly, and again began to go ahead of the exports, enormous as they were. The opinion prevailed that at last the good time was coming-nay, that it had al-

But with this year came in very speedily a severe and general reaction, and the prospect is that most of 1880 will be spent before trade and prices reach an equilibrium, and business can proceed with stable markets The encouraging feature of the situation is the proved ability of the merchants to stand up under the heavy depression of prices which has succeeded the buoyancy of last autumn. The number of failures has been comparatively small, though the decline in prices was so heavy that in some cases they are now lower than they have been for

several years. Tea has become a drug in the market. We are loaded with imported iron, about a million tons having come over since the beginning of the year; and prices are little better than in the worst period of the trade The stock of coffee on hand is so large that its price is down to the lowest level, and yet it is hard to find purchasers for it. The storehouses are full of foreign merchandise, and the markets are dull. The supply of many varieties of imported goods has become excessive, and speculation is flat. Unable to longer hold their stocks, many operators were compelled to sell out last

month at such prices as they could get. The period of reaction after the stimula tion of 1879 has now set in, and the prices which the speculation of last autumn sent up with a rush are gradually getting settled on a real basis. The recovery of trade after

Two Plain-Spoken Republicans. As reported to the Convention, the Chicago platform contained not a word on civil service reform, that staple subject for long resolutions. Mr. BARKER came forward to supply the omission. Mr. Flanagan of Texas, a patriot formerly known to fame indignantly protested against the sham " My State," said he, " has had enough of your civil service. What are we here for except to get office?" This plain speech parliamentary commission; and under ex- was greeted with long and loud applause isting circumstances its formal embodiment | by the body of the Convention and by the

man who meant business and understood his business. Massachusetts professed to be in earnes for reform, and Mr. Conman insisted that there should be a vote to test the sense of

the Convention. He hit HAYES hard when he said that "he hoped they would nominate somebody who did not peddle out offices as a reward for political service." When the Convention came to a vote, the only part of the resolution having the least practical force-that which declared "that

the tenure of administrative offices shall be permanent during good behavior "-was stricken out, and then the delegates re solved they were a set of first-class reformers, and swallowed PIERREPORT's enormous document at a single gulp.

The selection of Mr. Joy of Michigan to formally present Mr. BLAINE's name to the Chicago Convention has surprised the Mains candidate's unsophisticated admirers. Their notion is that the choice should have fellen upon some man who would have kindled en-

thuslasm instead of wet-blanketing it. Mr. Joy of Michigan is one of the great railroad barons, who may not be able to make very good apsech, but he is able to draw his check for a round million of dollars for the party campaign fund, if he chooses, and still be in no danger of the poorhouse. . Do the unsophisticated murmurers see the point now?

There was more cunning than fairness in Gen. SHARPE's motion to go into the nomination of the Presidential candidate at Chicago before the Convention had adopted any rules If his motion had prevailed, then, when the balloting came on, it would have been insisted that the New York and Pennsylvania delega tions must obey the instructions of their State

Conventions, and vote solidly for GRANT. Fresh from the chair of the New York As sembly, Gen. SHARPE understands all dodges of this sort. Of course the trick was exposed in the brief debate that followed his motion; and under a call of the yeas and mays the Conven tion voted SHARPE down by a majority of 200. This was a stinging rebuke to the GRANT members on the New York delegation, who, under the lead of CONKLING, had fathered SHARPE's

Brother STOUGHTON seems to have been specially snubbed at Chicago. There were three important committees of the Convention namely, on Contested Seats, on Rules, and on Resolutions. The delegation of each State and Territory had the right to name one member of each committee. The GRANT delegates of Ner York appointed Gen. B. F. TRACY of the Brooklyn Ring on the first committee, Gen. Sharpe Speaker of our Assembly, on the second, and the Hon. EDWARDS PIERREPONT, late GRANT Minister to England, on the third. But no place was found for HAYES's late Minister to Russia, though he was the very man who had reported the resolutions at the State Convention in Syracuse last February, instructing the seventy delegates to vote for GRANT. No wonder Brother STOUGHTON was mortified at this neglect, and wanted to know what was the use of enting third-term crow if no reward was to follow.

What a pity that Deacon RICHARD SMITH is not eligible! How the Young Men's Christian Associations would rally around the truly good man of Cincinnati, who has so often spoken to them words of pious wisdom, and bear him on to victory! But alas! it cannot be

Mr. Flanagan of Texas, who astonished the Chicago Convention by uttering the truth is described in the despatches as an ex-Lieu tenant-Governor. We take it that he is the public's old acquaintance, FLANAGAN of Flana gan's Mills, in the State of Texas, formerly Chairman of the United States Senate's Com mittee on Education and Labor. This Mr. FLANAGAN has always been a practical and plain-spoken statesman. He once made famous speech in the United States Sen ate in favor of the salary grab. "For my part," he said, "I would willingly vote for a salary of \$10,000. I do not think my constituents would hold me responsible and say l had done wrong. If I were to vote against bill for the increase of the salary they would say that my vote was not a candid vote; that although I had thus voted it was simply for buncombe; that they knew I would rather have it, and I know so, too [laughter], and I think there are few Senators who would not, if they voted candidly as they feel, vote for a bill to

increase the salaries." The difference between FLANAGAN of Flanafactured article, and the staple products of | Imperialists is, that he blurts out the naked truth, which they strive to cover up un-

der fine phrases. The opinion appears to be pretty gen eral that, though the ladies in the galleries too frantic delight in waving their perfumed handkerchiefs at the New York Senator, the Con vention seemed to take pleasure in embracing every convenient opportunity to sit down

While the alleged Boy Preacher-he is said to be over 30 years of age—has his hand in at TALMAGE's Tabernacle, why should be not bring his revival campaign to a close in a bluze of glory by converting TALMAGE himself? According to some of his ministerial brethren in Brooklyn, who ought to know, Talmage is an untruthful man, or, in still plainer English, a man who tells lies. But the Bible affirms that all liars shall have their portion in the take that burneth with fire and brimstone. If, then, TALMAGE is the sort of man his ministerial brethren make him out, he stands in as great need of conversion as any other Brooklyn sin ner. We commend TALMAGE's case to the con sideration of the Boy Preacher.

The Russian army is conveniently used by the Cear for doing many things; now it is ordered into mourning for six months as mark of respect for the late Empress. Considering that the Czar was nowhere near the Empress when she died, but was summoned from a distance after the event, although her death had been looked for from day to day, the Russian troops are put into mourning a long time for one whom most of these knew nothing about.

It is a long time yet to the Fourth of July, but already yesterday a \$1,000 fire was caused by the throwing of one firecracker.

Mr. AGEE TAKATO, the Secretary of the Japanese Legation in Washington, who committed suicide on Sunday, is said to have left a letter in Japanese saying that he had been concerned in the insurrection of 1877 in Japan, and had forfeited his honor. Had he, then, been discovered, and officially invited to resort to hari-kari or its American equivalent?

There are persons who call it a dispensation of Providence when a Sunday excursion train is thrown off the track, or a Sunday excursion steamboat blows up, and excursionists are killed. What do they call it when a church blows down on Sunday, fatally wounding the pastor and injuring twenty persons? This is what happened to the Rev. Mr. STROUL and his church at Mount Carey, Hancock County, Ohio,

In this hot weather Greece is said to be affame for war, if war shall be necessary to secure her boundary claims. The news would be less important were it not that a hostile step by little Greece might put half of Europe and Asia under arms.

A great body of German-American Turners, accompanied by members of their families and friends, set out on Sunday in the Silesia for the First International Turners' Fest, at Frankfort-ou-the-Main. July 24 to 81. Germany, Russia, Austro-Hungary, and France will be represented there; the German-American athgalleries. The audience seemed to regard | letes are gathered from many States, as far west In the article which Mr. CHAMBERLAIN | it as the utterance of a practical states - as California, as far north as Minnesota, and as | which there was much discussion.

far south as Texas. They are not going for pe cuplary gain, as the rewards offered at Frankfort are honors rather than intrinsic values. and the contest is not for money making like an American go-as-you-please. The Silesia's load is not the entire American contribution to the tournament; the Westphalla will take others.

Now, why should any distinction be made between the residents of east side and downtown tenements, who through stupidity and ignorance refuse to answer the questions of the census enumerators, and the occupants of the brown-stone mansions along Murray Hill, who have not the same excuse to offer for refusing

To-day our neighboring town of Elizabeth celebrates the hundredth anniversary of the great revolutionary battle of Elizabethtown, of which some persons may have heard. Behind breastworks built in Union square, the King's hirelings (to be played by the Jackson Corps of Albany and Gen. DRAKE's Zouaves) will receive the assault of the Princeton Company, who are to enact the part of the patriots; and the Third Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., are expected to be on the scene. To heighten the historic illusion. the Zouaves are armed with Garling guns while an even more distinct flavor of antique verity will be given by a real British cannon. guaranteed to have been captured at Stony Point. In the interest of humanity, it is to be hoped that no attempt will be made to fire the latter weapon. The patriots, after winding through the streets of Elizabeth, by a little imagination, can which. easily be conceived as non-existing, will rush on the works at Union square. The result of the conflict cannot be doubtful; their onset will sweep the redcoats from their forts and guns. Here local pride would fain drop the veil. But, with heroic fidelity to fact, the redcoats will rally and (after an intermission, it is to be hoped, for refreshments) will repulse the patriots and drive them out of the place, remaining masters of the field and day. An evening parade of the reconciled combatants and of the fire engines of Elizabeth and the surrounding towns, with brilliant illuminations and beer, added to the customary supply of oratory on tap, will wind up the day. If defeats must be continually celebrated by days of rejoicing, there is at any rate something Spartan in thus reproducing the bitter as well as the aweet, as in to-day's frolic at Elizabeth.

A board of survey has condemned Fulton Market, Superintendent DUDLEY agrees with the board, and it is probable that the tumble down old rookery will soon be numbered with the things that were. But the recollection of the oysters eaten in it will give it a green place in New York's memory.

The entries for the Seekonk regatta of June 17 give promise of fine races, provided the course turns out to be as favorable as is hoped; and of this there is probability now that the distance for the professional race is fixed at four miles instead of five, thus avoiding the narrows in the river. HANLAN, BOYD. RILEY, ROSS, PLAISTED, JOHNSON, KENNEDY LEE, HOSMER, DEMPSEY, TEN EYCK, DELANO, and WEISGERBER are the entries for this race; and in these names will be recognized nearly a dozen of the best professional scullers. The amateur race has eleven entries, not all so widely famous, but headed by such names as HOLMES of Rhode Island, MURRAY of Virginia and Gaisel of New York.

The army worm is ravaging the wheat, corn, and timothy crops in Ocean and Monmouth ounties, and other parts of New Jersey Farmers who at sundown see their grass and rye doing well, wake at sunrise to find acres on acres ruined. The speed and the thoroughness with which these insect destroyers do their work are appalling; and coupled with the late drought, this new scourge is likely to make the year 1880, which opened so promisingly, one of serious disaster to a large part of New Jersey.

Thousands of hard-working farm and factory boys spent a pleasanter day yesterday, hot as it was, than JAMES G. BLAINE, millionaire, United States Senator, and White House fever patient.

The trio of GRANT managers-CONKLING LOGAN, CAMERON-had a hard and hot day yesterday.

The first ballot was a surprise. Perhaps the last ballot may be a still greater surprise.

The Real Nature of the Contest.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: President Hoar sounded the Radical battle cry of 1880 at Chicago as follows:

The parties which confronted each other then fir 1860; confront each other new, unchanged in purpose, in temper, and in character. The Democratic party was ruled then as more by the South. The single purpose of its bring was to give positions surremary to the observation of the South, and affec, without influence, to their subscripton Northern allies."

That the Southern oligarchs have ruled the Democracy in Congress is shown by the fact that, with a two-thirds majority in the House of Representatives, they were able in 1876-7 to set aside the election of a Northern Democrat, because he was not subservient to them. For conniving at the fraud by which he was seated. Hayes gave them a seat in his Cabinet for one of their Brigadiers. Their ascendancy in the Senate was shown in his confirmation by the Democratic Senators.

The question whether these oligarchs rule the party will be tested by their success or failure to defeat the renomination of this unsubservient Democrat at Cincinnati. It resolves into the question whether the Democracy of the North, casting more than two-thirds of the Democratic vote, will continue to disfranchise themselves practically by allowing that class of leaders to control the party who yield political supremacy to the South for the sake of office without influence.

Nothing but the success of this subservient class at Cincinnati can prevent the Democracy from carrying all the great central commonwealths of the Union. MONTGOMERY BLAIR.

A Plank that was Left Out.

CHICAGO, June 7 .- It is said, on what appears to be good authority, that the original draft of the platform, as prepared by the Hon. Edwards Pierrepont and by him submitted to the Committee on Resolutions, contained the following plank, coming just after the one which charges the Democratic party with "a supreme and insatiable lust of office:"

Ninth-We affirm our belief in the constant guiding and inspiring presence of disembodied souls-beings from a better world who, treed from the limitations of the finite and emancipated from the enthralment of the gross and corporeal, still hover around and over us in pure, lovely spirituality, directing us by their unspoken counsel, warm ing us of dangers unseen, rejoicing in our joy, sorrowing in our grief, glorying in our triumphs. We declare our fixed and unaiterable conviction that, by methods well understood, and through channels well established by evidence and experience, these disembodied intelligence from time to time communicate with us for our information and spiritual elevation; and we invoke their sid guidance and controlling influence in the approaching political canvass,

On the reading of this resolution by Judge Pierrepont, Chairman of the committee, it is said that Mr. Steck of Colorado moved it be laid upon the table. This motion was supported in speeches by Emory A. Storrs of Illinois, H. H. Harrison of Tennessee, William Walker Phelps of New Jersey, and Mr. Youngblood of Alabama; while Mr. Pierrepont earnestly pleaded for its admission into the committee's report, in order that the sense of the Convention might be taken upon it. Finally the resolution was tabled by a vote of \$6 to 1. This was the only plank upon

THE ARMY WORM.

Destruction Wrought by the Pert on New Jersey and Long Island Parms,

RED BANK, N. J., June 7 .- The new pest,

the army worm, which has just put in an appearance here, is completing the terrible work of the great drought. As soon as the worm was liscovered active measures were taken to stop Its progress, but at first it was not recognized in its proper character, and the same methed used in fighting the potato bug was used to destroy it. Reports from Long Branch, Mechanicsville, Morrisville, Shrewsbury, Middletown, and Tinton's Falls say that the ravages made by this peat have been very severe. It is reported that acres of timothy and rye belonging to George Hance, at Tinton's Falls, were destroyed in one night. On the farms of Samuel Hendrickson, near Rumeon, and George Stillwoil, at Shrewsbury, the damage is very great. About Freehold and Mariborough, and on toward Kayport, the worms age found in, great numbers, and move in solid phaianx. When once they attack a wheat, rye, corn, or grass field, they do not pass out of it until they have left nothing edible in it. They, from some cause, avoid clear fields, but will strip a timothy field quicker than a mowing machine.

The greatest depredations are reported at New Bedford. There the farmers are reported as unable to cope with the scourge. Its appearance was sudden, and it was not recognized, twenty years having elapsed since the army worm inst visited this region.

WHITESTONE, I. I. June 7.—The army worm is committing and havock in this vicinity. Fields of grass and grain are being devisanted. A line-acre let of rye, beinging to John Nostrand, whose farm is about one mile from here, is being destroyed by these pests. The grain would have been ready for harvesting two weeks hence. In a day or two it will be valueless to its owner. The ground, as well as the grain, is literally covered with the worms. Farm hands are at work digging a trench tweive inches deep and of the same width around the plague spot, which will be filled with coalitar to prevent, if possible, the worms from reaching adjoining fields. George L. Smith is intrenching his farm in the same method, with the hope of protecting his property from the terrible pests. it. Reports from Long Branch, Mechanicsville Morrisville, Shrewsbury, Middletown, and Tin-

A BEQUEST TO NEW YORK.

The City Treasury Not Likely, however, to be Speedily Enriched.

Mr. C. M. Case, who was once a hotel proprietor in New York, died in England about two years ago. His will directed the payment of an annuity of £60 to his daughter. Charlotte Louise Case, and provided that after his daughtor's death his entire estate should be given to the city of New York. Comptroller Kelly put the city's interests in the will in the hands of Paines & Co., London solicitors.

The Comptroller presented to the Sinking Fund Commissioners yesterday the following:

Fund Commissioners yesterday the ioliowing:

47 Greenan House, London, E. C. May II, 1890.

Dear Siz: We now her to report that the Vice-Chanceller, Sir Charles Hall, has made an order in this case directing that the property of the testator (C. M. Case) he applied in paying an annuity of £00, as directed by his will, to his daugater, Miss Charlotte Louise Case. As the interest upon the Portuguese bonds which the testator died possessed of, and upon the small sum in court, will not be sufficient to make up this annuity; a portion of the corpus of the extate will have to be sold in each year to make up this annuity; a portion of the corpus of the extate will have to be sold in each year to make up that sum; and in this way, should Miss Gase live found, the sufficient of the extensive of the whole of the corpus is no exhausted, the before the whole of the corpus is no exhausted, the before the whole of the corpus is no exhausted, the before the whole of the provided for. There will be no fund out of which our costs can be paid unless—which we ten; is improbable—Miss Case, early demise almost critic the Treasurer to the city of New York to receive any money.

Fours truly.

Paints & Co.

The Leading Republican Journal Against the Chicago Platform. From the New York Times.

The gentlemen to whom was intrusted the task of defining the claims of the Republican party and the purposes which it proposes to accomplish have, unortunately, proved inadequate to their duty. They have framed a document which contains some important truths, feebly stated and badly mixed up with common-places which will carry no conviction, and scarcely attract attention, and which must lessen the force of that which is really true. The platform begins by a long reci-tation of what has occurred since the Republican party was first intrusted with the control of the national Government that is supposed to be due to the policy of that party. It is a tame account of the achievements of the party, which have, in fact, been glorious, and it contains some things so obviously unconnected with anything that the party has done, the even that for which the party deserves credit is obscured, and the claim as a whole is deprived of much of the force which should belong to it. An organization representing as much intelligence, energy, and public spirit as is represented by the Republican party, might well af-ford to go to the country on a very specimet and modest stakement of the record of its past. It is beneath its dignity to dwell at so great length upon that which it has done regarding issues which no longer exist, and in cir-cumstances quite different from those in which it finds tself, and it is a serious error in political tactics to conuse its actual services with claims which cannot be logically sustained.

When the Committee on Resolutions turn from their account of the past to consider the present and the future hey fall, we regret to say, even further below the leve of the task assigned them. They fail to clearly under-stand the issues which are actually involved in the pend ing contest, and they appear incapable of formulating the sentiment and conviction of the party with reference to them either with accuracy or vigor. They make not the remotest reference to any possible policy for the tuture regarding the currency, either the legal tenders or the silver. Their allusion to the tariff is a foolish repetition of the platform of 1876, and shows that they have no conception of the change which has taken place in the sentiment of the party and of the whole country since then, or of the duty and the obligation which present themselves in this connection at the present moment. On the other hand, the committee have seen fit to introduce several declarations which in no wise reflect the general epinion of the party, and which are calculated to excite dissent and confusion. Of these, that against the Chinese is, perhaps, the most conspicuous for its mala droitness and its obvious spirit of buncombe. It is in tended to catch votes on the Pacific coast, but bids for sectional votes are not in order in a nations piatform, and this one adds to the fault of narrowness that of ambiguity, amounting al most to duplicity. Another of the declarations which do not express the general sentiment of the party is that in tayor of an amendment to the Federal Constitution forbidding appropriations by the several States in aid of sectarian schools. However opposed to such appropris tions Republicans as individuals may be-and they are not entirely unanimous even in this-not one in a thou sand of the party has even considered the notion of for bidding them in the Federal Constitution. The proposi-tion is an ill-considered one, it involves considerations of great importance; it is not a fair expression of any conviction of the party, and it does not deserve a place

in a mational platform.

To the report of the committee was added a resolution, proposed from Massachusetts, committing the party unrecervedly to sound principles of civil service reform. It makes the strongest "plank" in the "platform," and public opinion will hold the party and its candidate

It is a great pity that the National Convention of th Republican party should have put out a declaration of principles and ordinous and purposes which, with the exception above referred to, is so incomplete, so weakly framed, and so jumbled with matters of no pertinent

Alleged Bribery at Chicago. From the Pribune.

There has been some talk about the converon of Southern delegates to Grant. That a great effort has been made to capture some members of the Conven tion from the South, and that some of the means emamong honorable men, is palpable. It has even been as scrist by Southern delegates that they have been offer money to-day to vote for Grant or any one whom the Grant leaders may name. It would not be strange if, out of 276 delegates from the Southern States, there should he a few who would be influenced by personal consid crations

I wish I could get at the inside fact of the negro vote It is said that the Platt game of 1876 has been unsuccess fully tried to-day, and, if I can credit it, \$500 cash was counted out to one Washburne negro, the same to be his if he would vote for Grant, and \$1,000 to another well known sable delegate if he would pledge himself to be transferable at the proper time

John H. Starin, the well-known member of Congress from New York, in commenting to day upon the peculiarities of delegates, very justly remarked that the col ored delegates had more conscience in the palms of their hands than any men he had ever seen.

West Point Examinations. POUGHEERISIE. June 7.- The examination of

the first class at West Point was concluded to-day. The examination of the second class in phinosophy will be begun to-more and Whittaker will be reached in that study on Wednesday. Gen. Sherman will arrive at the post on Thursday.

From the Springfield Repul

A gentleman in a town near Boston invited home to dinner one day one of the deamins of the church its attended. The guest offered blessing at the church its attended. The guest offered blessing at the table, which proceeding greatly excited the currenty of the criticisman's five-year-old son, who sat braket the deacon and interviewed him on the subsert.

What was that you said? he began. It was a blessing on the tood we are about to-ad, "replied the deacon. "A what?" "Why, a blessing. Don't your father ask a blessing at the table?" "Oh, yez; but he don't say thin that way." "How does he say if." "Why, he sits down and looks at the table and says. "Oh, the devill is this all you've gut for dinner?"

CHARGES AGAINST A MISSIONARY.

of Facts," in which he says:

The Rev. Mr. Hinman's Libet Suit Against

Bishop Hare of Niebrara The Rev. Samuel D. Hinman, who for many rears has been a missionary of the Protestant Episcopal Church among the Indians in Nebraska and Dakota, has brought suit agains the Rev. William H. Hare, missionary Bishop of Niobrara in the same Church. The libel complained of consisted in the publication by Bishop Hare of a pamphlet entitled "The Rehearsal

Reports having continually been brought to my attention which reflected painfully upon his (Mr. Hinman's) purity of character, in the summer of 1877, I called to me the Rev. Dan Hemans, a discreet native Presbyter under Mr. Hinman's care, and repeating to him some of the charges of impurity made against Mr. Hin man. I asked him what he thought of them. He was reluctant to express himself, but at last replied: 'I have never seen anything, but the Christian people among the Santees believe the reports to be true, and we wish we had another minister.' This opinion of Mr. Himman was and is shared by the other Santee Presbyter, the Rev. L. C. Walker, and by the Santee Deacon, the Rev. Amos Roes. At the General Convention of 1877, Bishop Whipple remarked to me that stories were again afloat reflecting upon Mr. Himman's character for purity, and that Mr. Himman must be, to say the least, a very imprudent man. A few weeks later, in Philadelphia, Mr. William Weish came to me and reported that a gentleman had told him that it had come to him very directly that Mr. Himman was regarded in the Indian country as a man of abandoned character. On my return to Niobrara, an Indian inspector told me that Mr. Himman's adulteries were common talk wherever he went. On my repeatwas reluctant to express himself, but at last

country as a man of abandoned character. On my return to Niobrara, an Indian inspector told me that Mr. Himman's adulteries were common talk wherever he want. On my repeating this to the Rev. J. G. Cusman, he replied that there was no doubt that this was the case.

"Some weeks later the house mother of ope of my boarding schools reported to me that Mr. Himman, while visiting her school, had scandilized her older girls by beckoning to them in a suspicious way from his window in the twilight, and that he had abasised a pretty half-breed young woman, her assistant, by saying to her: I love you. Won't you meet me tonight? I want to talk with you.

"A little later, in December, 1877, a lady, a communicant long known to me, and for years occupying a place of trust under the same roof with him, sought me in great distress of mind, and confessed to me that Mr. Himman, under promise of makriage, had betrayed her. At my request she put this in writing and swore to it. In January or February, 1878, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in his office, told me that there was a clergyman connected with my mission who was a man of most immoral character, and who was bringing great disgrace upon it. In reply to my inquiries, he said that it was Mr. Himman, that he was a known adulterer, that he had been seen in a brothel in Washington, and that he ought to be gotten out of the Indian country as a man whose presence was detrimental to the welfare of the Indians.

"I state, in addition to the above, that one lady heiper reported to me that parents, when she asked hem to send their girls to the Santee boarding school, refused on the ground that girls sent there were tampered with by the missionary; that another lady who has been in the mission for seven years but in my hands a written statement that on going suddenly upstairs in Mr. Himman's house she saw him emerge from the servant's room that he should her flushed and in a tremor,

"Notwithstanding my personal conviction of the truth of the Board of Managers of the Domestic and F

Deviln agt the City. The General Term of the Court of Common Pleas yesterday gave a decision in the case of Charles Devlin agt the City, reversing an order referring the case to Homer & Nelson for trial. The suit, which wa begun in 1864, and has been twice in the Court of Ap-peals, was brought to recover over \$400,000 from the city for alleged damages sustained by plaintiff a assignor city for alleged damages sustained by plaintiff a assignor because of the revocation by the city of the old Hackley street-cleaning contract. Mr. Nelson was appointed referred in October last, in place of William Bliomfield, the order is reversed because a stay of processed. The order is reversed because a stay of processed in the order as a stay of processed in the order assigned in bank apievy of Mr. Deviln should be found assigned in bank apievy of Mr. Deviln should be found as incorrect. And are full further so far as determined the owner, as yet the form was not eighted until after the vector of appealed from was not signed until after the vector of a pealed from was not signed until after the vector of the order to show cause, which was the foundation as the order to show cause, which was the foundation as the order to show cause, which was the foundation and the notion steel, was made at a time when the stay was in operation. Exclude Cardozo the stay was in operation. Ex-Judge Cardo ented the plaintiff, and Wm. O. Bartiett the city

The fair of the United Schuetzen Association was opened yesterday at Schuetzen Park, Union Hill, N J. At 12 o'clock the New York Schuetzen Corps, under the command of Major George Aery, together with the to the pavilion, where they were received by Col. E. P. C. Lewis President of the association. After some preliminary exercises Col. Lewis pronounced the fair open. A banquer was then served, after which speeches were
made by the Mayors of Hoboken, Jersey City, and Newark. The corps then adjourned to the rifle range to shoot
for the prizes. The contest will be committed until Wedneslay, when the prizes will be awarded to the amount
of \$1.30. The fair project is held in the large building
adjourning the pavilion. The association is in debt \$100,
cox, and the object of the fair is to do something toward
inquidating this debt. It will remain open until June 20.

In accordance with the provisions of the Pubc Burdens bill, which transfers the Department of Buildings to the Fire Department, the Fire Com ers, at a meeting yesterday, appointed William L. Findley attorney for the department. He is a Republican, and attories for the department. He is a Republican, and partner of Senator Strahan. Commissioner Gorman was excussed from votine, because he took the ground that nothing should be done in recard to the new horeau until aiter the decision of the court. The Commissioners also passed a resolution declaring that as they had been served with writs of probabilion in the case of Superincendent Dudley, "the Corporation Counsel be requested to apply to Judge Potter of the Supreme Court for such modification of the writ of probabilition as may be proper, so that the Board may as suggested by his Honor the Mayor, appoint an inspector of Rollifluys and do such other proper things as the Supreme Court may direct."

As to Mr. Werstein. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your AS THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your Household correspondent was in error in stating in yea, terday's Sun that "Phillie" Werstein accompanied Mr. Deckor in his remarkable search for his missing team. It was "Marty" Werstein, an ent.rely different error person. Will you kindly place a worthy young man right on the record by printing this! E. H. M. Hussendars, Pa., June 7, 1880.

Russia and the United States.

From the Vienna Politische Orresponden Press the Vienna Politische Oursepondena.
Russin has apparently given up, at least for the nessell, any likes of disturbing the order of things established by the treaty of herms, she postpones her gisanite, though vain, dreams of grasping at the same time southern and western Asia and the Balkan Peninsula, a poincy which means nothing less than the sovercienty of the Old World, an ambitton that knows no other finits than the seashores. In this respect Russia is like the United States, which are striving for supremay over all the countries of Northern and Southern America. The sovereign people of the New World treat with commiscency the daring preferences of Russia in the Old World.

What Might Have Been.

If these Chicago delegates desired A sweet and holy calm, And wished to soothe all hearts unduly fired With soft and blissful baln What rest and comfort might they have restored in place of spiteful toil,

And how upon the troubled waves have poured Olive or peanut off!

They only needed then to lay aside Their selfish ways and wants To quench the blind ambition and the pride Of Shermans, Blaines, and Grants. To recognize a form well-known to fame, A head that is a gem.

And nobly speak a pure poetic name—

G. W. Chillas, A. M. ! As through a painted oriel window gleams The fair and full-faced moon,

So on a darkened party blandly beams This bright and blessed boon; And still, in spite of coldness and neglect.

It smiles on strife and sin, And still the party saddy must reflect On that which might have been. The owner of that muse so sad and sweet

Which musically materies.

Might cure the troubled party's tender feet With saive for aching corns

Its great and glorious deeds to all the land So well be might rehearse, And paint its future and its past in grand Obituary verse.

Who could th' opposing forces reconcile, Lake such a man as he? When delegates desired a winning horse,

Why did it not to them Occur to bring and put upon the course G. W. Childs, A. M. !

SUNBEAMS.

-A member of the Philadelphia Common ouncil has made public an offer of \$3,000 for his vote on

a rapid transit measure. -The rentals of grass land in England this year show a considerable increase, while those of corn land show a corresponding decrease.

-The mob that took John Sampson out of

his house at Saranac, Ark., to hang him for horse ing, released him upon his opening a barrel of beer

-According to the latest order of Gen Melikoff, all vessels are forbidden, under the severes penalty, to anchor opposite the Winter Palace on the

-A census enumerator got a terrible whipping in Pittsburgh because he presend a stalwart Irish woman for an answer to the question, " Are you

-St. Paul's Church at Troy is to have two organs, one in the choir and one in the chancel. A pheu-matic apparatus will enable a single player to play both

-Mr. Parnell is said by those who witnessed his entrance into the House of Commons to have aged considerably since he last appeared there. A flerce light burned in his eyes, and he looked the atenuated embodiment of an idea. -The London Graphic says: "We regret

to learn that in the southwest of England the depression In farming and the fearful losses of farmers by sheep dis-case have caused a fail in inhorers' wages below what we consider the limits of decency, food, and shelter. From \$2.50 to \$3.25 is the present range." -Jane Gray of Palmo, Miss., had two

ardent lovers, and made her choice between them. The rejected suitor was greatly east down by his failure. Jane told him that he had no real reason for regret, as she had a twin sister who was so much like her that -The Rev. W. A. Gross is a Marion (Ohio) conclusion of the performance, but while the audience was still present, and perform a marriage ceremony for

a couple who were connected with the show. The clown gave away the bride, and kissed her, in his most elab--Rafferty and Eagan, New Orleans pugilists, were rivals for the hand of the same gir, and they agreed to settle the question by a ring fight. There were ropes and stakes, a referee and seconds, a police raid after the encounter, and other characteristics of such occasions. But the victor did not get the prize after all

for she said she had never intended to marry either. -The crown of Hungary has lately, for the first time, been photographed. It is greatly revered by the Magyars, who believe that the inner portion are kept in a chest secured by eight seals, and the roya seal in the centre. These may only be broken by those

-The British Medical Journal says that garile has always had a great reputation among anti-hydrophobia remedies, and is found as a principal inte-gral portion in a large number of formulæ long kept secret. A young man bitten by a mad dog was shut up in a loft. In his depirtum he seized upon some bundles of dried garlie, ate greedly of it, fell into a deep sleep, and awoke calm and cured. -It was a lean little spring chicken, worth about thirty cents, that straved from the Hammersmiths

yard at Madison, Ind., into the Smiths' yard. Mrs. Ham mersmith went to get the fowl, and Smith would not let ber have it. Hammersmith attempted to whip Smith, who retreated into the house. Hammersmith and his wife then threw stones at the house, and Smith fired ou with a gun, killing the husband.

Peterson told the St. Louis newspaper reporters that he had been knocked down at the door of his residence by three strangers, who carried him off kept him a prisoner several days, and finally set him adrift in a boat on the Mississippi River. He was a pros perous and respected merchant. Still, the reporters did

that there was hardly a word of truth in it. His motive -James Bowers of Zaleski, Ohio, was known for a wonderfully good natured man. That was why William Green, a loafer, on getting married, coully went with his bride to Bowers's house and told him they would spend their honeymoon there. Bowers made ne objection for several days, but the audacity of the visit gradually dawned upon him, and he finally told the couple toget out. Green's resentment took the form of

not believe his story, and have learned by investigation

shooting the amiable man in the head. -Calls for clergymen are frequently heard from the frontier, but not often for the kind described in the following passage from the Aurora (Nev.) Heralt; "We are sorely in need of a preacher, but we don't want any cheap trash. We want a good, muscular Christian, who can snatch sinners by the scruff of the neck and drag them howling up the plane of righteousness and who will not drink more than he can hold. Such a man

-The Charleston News mentions the death lately of William Jones, who is believed to have been the original inventor of lucifers (so called after the Morn ing Star, not the Prince of Darkness). He pasted a composition of chlorate of potash and sulphate of anti-mony on the ends of split blocks by means of starch Phosphor was added a tew years later. His ingenuity brought him in a small competence, on which he retired to Chilicothe, Ohlo, where he died at the age of 83.

-Mile. Van Zandt's last appearance in nights, was quite a triumph. Considering that the opers had been given over five hundred times, and that the held undisputed possession of the part, she may be said to have made a signal hit. She phrases, the Paris critic say, with unimpeachable taste, and never allows here it to be tempted to force her voice or injure its agreeable quality. She goes to Mapleson, in London, and Ambreist

Thomas, whose pupil she is, is writing an opera for he -Boodle's, one of the most venerable of London clubs, is about to go the way of the "Alfred" and other old clubs. It was founded in 1763. Brooker's nearly opposite, the other side of the street, is a yest older. Arthur's, also opposite, is older still, and White's, higher up on the same side, is the oldest of all. Books' was essentially the club of masters of for bounds and evers of the hunt, as Brookes's is the old Whig club, and White's the par excellence fashionable one. Gibbot dated his letters from Boodie's, and a dinner was laid there for many years for members of the House of Lords

and Commons without charge during session -Mr. Goschen, the new British Ambassafor to the Porte, carries in his despatch both the fortune of the Suitan and of his empire. It is felt by all that if the financier whose report on Expetian affairs has nested in so much benefit to that country cannot set things straight at Constantinople, the Ottoman dominion is doorned, at all events in Europe. The English Envoy has a very peremptory mission, and his action will be short and sweet. In case the Porte should palter as it will, about fulfilling the Bertin treaty, he will, after al lowing a tair time for the concentrated west of European England's displeasure with all the possibilities thereo

-In alluding to the retirement of Messrs Gansi & Culien as agents of Mesers. Bothschild at San Francisco, where they have, it seems, given up their agency, a San Francisco paper observes that when the Rothschilds resolved to have an agent they sentions clerk, whom we will call No. 1, and asked, " How soot could you start for San Francisco?" He replied, after asking several questions, that it would not suit him to go, and returned to his desk. No. 2 came, asked ques tions as to where San Francisco was, &c., and said he couldn't decide under a week. He, too, was dismissed. The third, Mr. Julius May, came. Asked when he could start, he said, "In four hours." He was therewith at pointed jamior partner of the firm at San Francisco, and is now in the enjoyment of a handsome fortune.

-Of four members of the ducal house of Abereorn who sat in the last Parliament, the cons cles have left but one. The first to go was Lord Cisult Hamilton, the second son. He is a young legislator, who, as he has attacked the veteran statesman amid ringing cheers from the crowded Conservative benches, by more than once called to mind one of the most popular a Bir Edward Landscer's studies from cause life. To Marquis of Hamilton, the heir to the dukedom was: the most part content to look on, not being gifted with the pert gilliness of speech which in his family reaches its highest point of excellence in his younger bro-Lord George, late Vice-President of the Council. Marquis, Lord Claude, and their uncle Claude have been

rejected, and of the Hamiltons " now there is one." -Russia is fortifying her western from tier with almost feverish haste and at enormous cos Kowno and Lenezyca are waxing into strongholds of extraordinary dimensions and strength. Kowners destin o serve at once as the hasts of possible operations against against any German invasion from that frontier proince. It is to consist of a huge citadel of several for crowning the surrounding beights, and of a tete-detecting the three railway lines leading to Wirhall Warsaw, and Wilna. Lenezrea will be made a torin-the second class, and supersede Zamese as one of In Kieff the provisional works erected on the commanding the Duteper are being rapidly convertinto massive forts with stone escarpments, and f Lissahors is undergoing complete reconstruction. To defences of Ivangorod five huge forts are being said two on the left bank of the Vistnia, and three on the rab bank of the Wieprz. Two new forts are in course of struction at Novo-Georgievsk. The cost of the development given to the lines decense of Brest Litowsk is a praised to the formination as in the time behalf the store of \$44,000. Magazines are to be enough for the store. 1,000,000 pounds of biscutt, and a bakery capable of the ing out 12,000 pounds of bread daily. It is proposed in complete these gicantic preparations for a Western was